



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>





A

SUMMARY KEY

TO

CURRY'S CHRONOLOGICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL

FAMILY GUIDE

TO

THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

MANCHESTER :

SIMMS AND DINHAM, EXCHANGE STREET.

MDCCLXVI.



A

SUMMARY KEY

TO

CURRY'S CHRONOLOGICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL

FAMILY GUIDE

TO

THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

MANCHESTER :

SIMMS AND DINHAM, EXCHANGE STREET.

MDCCCLVI.

A SUMMARY KEY TO THE CHART.

THIS novel Publication contains all the matter essential to be known by every well educated man, as far as Scripture History is concerned.

It presents its information in one view, without the tediousness that must necessarily arise from the use of different works on this important branch of study.

BORDERS.

The Border, though apparently merely ornamental, is nearly the most useful part of the Map, having five divisions, the first of which contains "An Enumeration and Description of the Jewish Sects, and of their Divisions of Time, Weights, and Measures." (Div. 1st) Ex.gr.: The fact of there being no "sects" or "distinctions" before the Babylonish Captivity, or rather that no information has reached us of it, which almost amounts to the same, is first stated; a general description follows of the two Major sects, the Sadducees and Pharisees, and the Minor, the Scribes, the Essenes, and the Samaritans. Form of Questions. (1.) Who was the founder of the Sadducees, and in what year B.C. did the foundation take place? The answer there found is in the following form. "The Sadducees derived their origin from Sadoc, who flourished about 263 B.C. They believe that the soul perishes with the body, so in no resurrection." In this short paragraph is seen their total Atheism. (D. 1) 2ndly, as to their Division of Time, Weights, and Measures, found at the bottom of the Chart, we may ask the question, (*Time*) How many days were there, generally, in a month? Ans. Thirty. (*Measures*) How many inches in a sacred cubit? Ans. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$. (*Weights*) How many pennyweights are there in a shekel? Ans. About ten, (Troy.) Its value is then given (1) in silver, (2) in gold; and same as regards a talent. Thus in the first border or division this useful information is condensed in one telescopic view, (as before-mentioned,) which the eye can easily and pleasingly run over, without any fatigue to the mind.

The Second Border contains "The Dates before Christ."

The Third, "The most Remarkable Events in connexion with those Dates."

The Fourth, "The Scripture References in connexion with the Events."

These three divisions, of course, are taken together.

This is a very difficult part of Scripture History, from the fact that few persons can retain dates by the ordinary methods of instruction,

that is, having recourse to books. In consequence of not being able to have them continually open, or through the incessant turning of leaves, they immediately, and as is natural to suppose, forget what they read; but by the method here taken, this is obviated. •

“Example Questions in the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th divisions of Border.”

(1.) Give the date of the call of Abram, and the place from whence he was called. Ans. 1921; Ur.

(2.) Give the date of Methusala's death, and his age when he died. Ans. 2348; age 969, being the oldest man.

(3.) Give the date of the marriage of Isaac with Rebecca. Ans. 1856.

(4.) Give the date of the Israelites passing through the Red Sea. Ans. 1490.

(5.) Give the date of Naaman's leprosy, and Gehazi's lying being punished. Ans. 886.

Thus the circumstance, the date, and the part of Scripture whence extracted, is seen at once, and by that means easily remembered.

We will take one other instance from the bottom of the Chart, “From the Birth of Christ.”

(1.) When did our Lord's Sermon on the Mount take place, and name that part of the New Testament where found. Ans. 31;—Matthew 5th chap. 27th ver. In this bottom border there are no less than fifty-two principal circumstances made mention of occurring in the life of our Saviour, with their respective dates, and the parts of Scripture in which they are to be found.

The fifth and last border contains the Names of all the Books of the Old and New Testaments, with their authors, dates, &c. There we are told that Job is supposed to have been the first book, and probably written by Moses; the Border then runs on with the Pentateuch, or first five Books of Moses, and an account is given of the time they severally comprise. We give two instances from it.

(1.) How many years does Genesis contain the history of? Ans. 2369 years.

(2.) How many years does Deuteronomy contain the history of? Ans. two months.

Then it goes on with Joshua, Judges, Ruth, &c., after the same plan, throughout the whole of the Old Testament. We append a few more selected examples:

(1.) Who wrote the Proverbs, and at what time before Christ? Ans. Solomon, son of David, 995 B.C.

(2.) When did Daniel prophesy? Ans. From 606 to 534 B.C.

(3.) When did Amos prophesy? Ans. From 810 to 785 B.C.

(4.) When did Malachi prophesy? Ans. From 400 to 390 B.C.

The fifth division of the bottom of the Chart (as all the others in this part) contains an account of the New Testament. Examples.

(1.) How many Books are there in the New Testament? Ans. 27.

(2.) Give the date of the Second Epistle of Paul to Timothy.
Ans. A.D. 65.

(3.) Give the date of the Apocalypse of St. John, at Patmos.
Ans. A.D. 97.

In the body of the Sheet we find, (1.) Maps of the Wanderings of the Children of Israel from Egypt to Canaan. (2.) The Journeyings of our Saviour, and the Travels of St. Paul. (3.) The three Genealogical Trees of the family of Jacob, and the kingdoms of Judah and Israel.

FAMILY OF JACOB.

The tree of the family of Jacob is found at the bottom of the page. At the root of the tree is the name from which all the rest are sprung, and the book and chapter of Holy Writ where his history is recorded. Jacob, Genesis 30 to 46. Ascending the tree, we find the name of his wife, (Lia, according to the Douay, or Leah, according to the Hebrew;) following, with the finger, the branch standing out from her name, we find the names of her children,—Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Issachar, Zebulun, and her daughter Dinah. The figures attached to the names of the sons denote their children, or the grandchildren of Lia or Leah, as we find four to Reuben, six to Simeon, denoting that they had respectively four and six children.

The next name we meet with is that of Bala, or Bilhah, the handmaid of Rachel, and concubine of Jacob. She had two sons, Dan and Naphtali. The next is that of Zilpah, Leah's handmaid; we find she had two sons, Gad and Asher. Here may be noticed, that at the grandchildren of Zilpah there is a fresh strike out of two numbers, which denote "great grandchildren;" and lastly, Rachel herself, who had two sons, Joseph and Benjamin. We find "that when Jacob arrived in Egypt, his whole family, including Joseph and his two children, amounted to seventy persons; Jacob himself, sixty-four sons and grandsons, one daughter, Dinah, and one granddaughter, Sarah. These sixty-seven persons, added to Joseph and his two sons, who were already in Egypt, make up the number exactly seventy." And further, that the two sons of Judah, Er and Onan, who died in Canaan, Jacob's wives, their handmaidens, his sons' wives or other connexions, are not taken into the number seventy, here mentioned in Gen., but in Acts 7th chap. 14th ver.

KINGS OF JUDAH.

The next tree to the left of the plate gives an account of the Kings of Judah. At the root of the tree we find the first three kings mentioned, Saul, David, and Solomon, with the dates of their

reigns, and parts of Scripture where recorded; as in the example of Saul: began to reign B.C. 1095. 1 Sam. 10 c. 11 v. We then ascend the body of the tree, and the next name we meet with is Rehoboam, under whom the tribes revolted, and formed the kingdom of Israel. Over this, as of all the rest, the date will be found of his ascending the throne. We then take them in regular order with their three captivities, going on to the left of the tree, according to the number under each king. Questions:

(1.) When did Abigam begin to reign? Ans. 956.

(2.) Who was the eleventh king of Judah, who did he succeed, and when did he begin to reign? Ans. Joash succeeds Athaliah; began to reign 878.

We have condensed useful information on both sides of the Map, which ought to be particularly attended to. Its meaning is plain and obvious.

KINGS OF ISRAEL.

The tree to the right relates to the kingdom of Israel; by looking at the root we are made aware of the fact, that Jeroboam, son of Nebat, revolted with the ten tribes, and formed this kingdom; the kings go on in the regular order of their reigns, as in Judah.—There is explanatory matter on either side of this also. Questions:

(1.) How many years before Christ did the revolt of the ten tribes take place? Ans. 975.

(2.) How many years of an interregnum were there between the reigns of Jeroboam and Zecariah? Ans. 11.

(3.) When did Jehoash begin to reign? Ans. 841.

In passing, we may be allowed to speak a few words on the usefulness of trees, as symbols. It is well known they have been used by the most popular grammarians of this country, to elucidate the intricacies of a Greek verb, and have been found fully to answer the purposes for which they were intended. Strange is it, then, that they have been so long overlooked in other courses of study equally demanding their introduction; nor can this neglect be in any way accounted for.

KINGS OF ASSYRIA AND BABYLON.

(See head of Plate.)

The kings of Assyria and Babylon are here mentioned until Darius, (uncle and father-in-law of Cyrus,) had taken Babylon captive, when all the kings of Babylon assumed the title of "Kings of the Medes and Persians."

MAPS.

There are now three maps, together with other matter found in the plate, to be treated of.

The larger one contains "The Journeyings of our Saviour, and the Travels of St. Paul." By this, unlike the generality of maps, not only can be traced the different countries travelled through, but also at particular places accounts are given of their origin, and of any circumstances that may have rendered them famous. Questions:

(1.) For what is Medinâ celebrated? We trace out this country in the map, and find it to be the place where the imposter Mahomet was buried, and the date also A.D. 629. The same with Mecca his birthplace. At Elloth Solomon had a great station of ships. At Babylon Alexander the Great died B.C. 323. Simon, who bore the cross of our Saviour, was a native of Cyrene; and so on, throughout the whole. There are five references, through which may be seen a digested account of Paul's life; his travels, preaching, persecutions, miracles. And in a bracket the names of the places where the seven churches were stationed mentioned in Revelations. Questions:

(1.) When was Paul sent to Rome? Ans. A.D. 60.

(2.) Where did Paul circumcise Timothy? Ans. At Lystra.

(3.) Name the place where the celebrated conversion of the jailor took place. Ans. At Philippi.

(4.) Where does Paul heal a cripple, and thereby causes himself and companions to be reputed as gods? Ans. At Lystra.

(5.) Where was Elymas smitten with blindness? Ans. At Paphos.

The smaller map to the left hand contains "An Account of Canaan, according to the Syrian division," about 200 B.C. Fifteen principal mountains are spoken of, and Scripture references given to each, as for instance:

(1.) Mount Pisgah, rendered remarkable through Balak bringing Balaam to the top of it to see the number of the children of Israel.

(2.) Mount of Olives, where our Saviour retired with his disciples to pray.

(3.) Mount Moriah, where, 1st. Isaac offered up by his father; 2nd. Solomon's temple was built; 3rd. Christ crucified.

(4.) Mount Ephraim, where Joshua was buried.

Any intelligent schoolmaster will know how to concoct numberless questions on these points, and also to trace their position on the map, according to the common manner of geographers. The twelve tribes are also given. The learner should be asked questions on the several countries occupied by each, and be made to find them in the maps.

The small map to the right gives an account of the "Journeyings of the Children of Israel from Egypt to Canaan." There are to be found the several countries and peoples passed through. The learner should trace them when reading his Bible, and mark down in memory each place of particular importance.

(1.) Where did Moses strike the rock, and cause God's anger? Ans. Rephidim.

(2.) Where did Jethro come to Moses? Ans. Between Mounts Sinai and Horeb.

(3.) Where were quails and manna sent? Ans. In the wilderness of Sin, on the borders of the Red Sea.

1st, Where did Aaron's rod bud, and, 2nd, Miriam die? Ans. Kadesh.

We next find "Eight Periods of Scripture History," which have been selected, and ought to be committed to memory at once, because they will serve as "*fixed dates*," from which almost anything may be counted. It is through these fixed dates above-mentioned that we meet with so many persons who can give, almost *instantly*, the exact time of any particular circumstance or event. "The Books placed in the Douay Version of 1609," are lastly given. The edition of the Bible called the Vulgate Version, from which this is, in a great measure, taken, and which has, in Catholic countries, official authority, is that which the Council of Trent, in their fourth Session, May 27, 1546, 1st, declared, "shall be held as authentic in all public lectures, disputations, sermons, and expositions, and that no one shall presume to reject it under any pretence whatever."

Popes Pius 4th and 6th, and Sixtus 5th, took the greatest pains to form a correct Vulgate. St. Jerome 1st inserted the Apocryphal Books mentioned in the Chart, but it is clear that he only considered those canonical which are now regarded as such by Protestants.

It is very important that youth should be made acquainted with such facts, in order to render them intelligent members of society; and to exclude this, or any other such matter, would have shown a narrowness of mind unworthy of the Author.

In closing this brief review, we may state that there is, no doubt, much recapitulation from the Chart itself, (which is as full of explanation as can be expected) but it was considered it would be an improvement were it condensed and printed separately, so that the most ignorant could not fail to understand. It is simply this, and nothing more, that has been attempted.

THE FAMILY GUIDE, size 32 by 27 inches, is engraved on steel in the first style of art. Prices: Mounted, with French-polished Rollers, or Mounted, and folded in Morocco Cases, 10s. 6d.—Single Sheets, Coloured, 7s. 6d.

Church Street, Dewsbury,
JUNE, 1846.





